

Algerian Contract May Be Renegotiated

Conservation Suit Imperils U.S. Gas Imports

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Mounting opposition from environmentalists now threatens to block a three-year-old effort to import large quantities of Algerian natural gas into the United States to ease a growing energy crisis.

The Sierra Club, a private conservation group, is strongly opposed to the building of a mile-long pier and gas terminal at Cove Point, Md., on the Chesapeake Bay and has filed a suit to stop it.

U.S. companies involved in importing and distributing the gas say that a further two or three-month delay will mean that the project will have to be renegotiated with Algeria, leading to further delays and a much higher price for the gas.

The Algerian government has shown impatience and frustration. Whether it would renegotiate the contract or sell the gas to European markets instead remains uncertain.

The plan calls for the shipment initially of one billion cubic feet of gas daily beginning in January, 1976.

Curtailed Gas

A spokesman for the gas company here, a principal buyer, says that if the project failed to work out there would be a curtailment of gas to its present customers.

It had planned to buy 30 million cubic feet daily of Algerian gas.

The company is already so short of gas that it has been turning down new customers.

The project, involving the sale of at least \$8 billion worth of gas over a 25-year period, has been plagued by a series of long delays, the latest of which stems from protests by U.S. companies over terms set in June by the Federal Power Commission for the importing of the gas.

The commission issued a revised order Oct. 5 meeting most, but not all of the objections raised by the three companies importing and distributing the gas.

On the same day, the Sierra

Club filed its protest on the location of the \$382-million terminal facilities.

The three gas companies also have filed a motion asking the government for a clarification of its ruling on future increases in the cost of the Algerian gas.

The three also have filed appeals in several courts protesting a requirement that they sell the Algerian gas at lower prices than for domestic gas.

But the companies contend that their motion and appeals are not likely to cause as much difficulty as the Sierra Club suit.

Howard Boyd, president of El Paso Natural Gas Co. of Texas, the company that pioneered the project and is buying and transporting the gas, asserted in a telephone interview that the "number one problem" is the Sierra Club.

"If we can't go forward until that issue is resolved... then the project could not go through as we know it," he said.

The problem, according to Mr. Boyd, is that the project has been delayed for so long already that the time it normally takes to get a suit through the courts—anywhere from several months to a year and a half—would force El Paso to renegotiate its contract with Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas company.

Industry officials are convinced that the cost of the gas

in a renegotiated agreement would rise at least 50 percent to match the prices at which Algeria is currently selling its gas in Europe and to other American companies.

The Sierra Club, a nationwide organization claiming 70,000 members, contends that inadequate consideration of alternative sites was given in planning the project and that the gas terminal facilities are being built in an area originally planned for a state park.

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E. Berlin Pianist To Stay in West

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Rolf

Kuhl, an East Berlin composer and pianist, announced today that he would stay in the West.

Mr. Kuhl was given permission by the East Germans to perform in an auditorium at a West Berlin railway yard run by the East German railway.

Mr. Kuhl said he decided to stay in the West because East German authorities refused to allow him to marry Bianca Cavallini, a Swedish singer, unless she became an East German citizen.

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OH WHAT A LOVELY WAR—But 18-year-old U.S. Army private Jerry Garret doesn't think so. He's the only male soldier assigned to a WAC unit in Heidelberg. "I enlisted to serve my country, not to work with a bunch of girls," he says.

Obituaries

Harry Richman, Broadway Song-and-Dance Man, Dies

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 3 (AP).—Harry Richman, 77, Broadway song-and-dance man whose off-stage adventures matched the excitement of his show performances, died today.

The entertainer, who set the style for sophisticated singers in the 1930s and 1940s, had been in ill health in recent years. In October, 1972, he underwent neurosurgery. He had been under care at a Los Angeles nursing home. The cause of death was not disclosed.

On Broadway, Mr. Richman had reigned as one of the highest-paid performers of show business. He lacked the distinctive voices of Ruddy Valdez or Bing Crosby, but he made up in style what he didn't have in vocal timbre. His manner of singing a song with top hat and cane made him the most imitated of singing stars.

His theme song was "Puttin' on the Ritz," which seemed to fit both his performance and his life-style. Another song identified with him was "On the Sunny Side of the Street," written especially for him by Jimmy McHugh and Dorothy Fields.

"Anything But Love"

Other Richman favorites: "This Is My Lucky Day," "It All Depends on You," "I Can't Give You Anything But Love," and "Linger a While."

Some of the 400 songs in his

repertoire also were written by Mr. Richman: "Muddy Water," "I Don't Believe It, Say It Again," and "There's Danger in Your Eyes, Charlie."

During his teens, Mr. Richman had joined with a fiddle player to form a musical act. "We played one-night stands in mining towns, 10 or 15 shows a day, and got \$50 a week for the two of us," he recalled.

He went to New York in 1921, and began playing piano for such performers as Mae West, Nora Bayes and the Dolly Sisters.

He began his singing in radio during the 1920s. "I went around to song publishers and made deals where, if I sang a song on the air, they'd give me a dollar," he said. "I was the first nationally known radio performer."

He made headlines in 1936 by flying the Atlantic in a plane with wings filled with thousands of table-tennis balls. The singer, an enthusiastic aviator, reasoned that the balls would keep the monoplane aloft if it fell into the ocean.

He and his pilot, Dick Merrill, made the 29th air crossing of the Atlantic. On the return flight they were forced down off Newfoundland and were rescued by a ship.

Mr. Richman was married to actress Dorothy Foy, who died in 1968. He had two children, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Richman was born in New York City. He was a member of the Actors Guild and the Screen Actors Guild.

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Pound Is Buried On Cemetery Isle Close to Venice

VENICE, Nov. 3 (AP).—Poet Ezra Pound was buried in a Venetian cemetery today after a simple Roman Catholic service attended by several hundred persons. Mr. Pound died here Wednesday at 87.

A black gondola, decorated with six wreaths, carried his coffin on the 30-minute trip across the Venice Lagoon from the church of San Giorgio Maggiore to the island cemetery of San Michele, where composer Igor Stravinsky and impresario Sergei Diaghilev are buried.

Mr. Pound was interred after a graveside Evangelical service.

His daughter, Mary de Rachewitz, and Olga Rudge, his companion for many years, were among the mourners.

Mr. Pound's widow, Dorothy Shakespeare Pound, and their son, Omar, sent their condolences from London.

Most of the mourners were Venetians, many of them longtime friends of the poet. Mr. Pound settled in this city after returning from the United States in 1958 when the U.S. government dropped treason charges against him for pro-Fascist broadcasts from Italy during World War II.

Mr. Pound was born in Lowell, Mass., and spent his early years in England.

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Three Bombing Incidents

Key IRA Suspects Seized; Ulster Troops, Snipers Clash

BELFAST, Nov. 3 (AP)—British troops clashed with guerrilla gunmen and the army said it arrested two key men of the underground Irish Republican Army today.

A military patrol came under fire near the border with the Republic at Crossmaglen, miles south of Belfast. The patrol fired back and an army spokesman said two gunmen were killed. One soldier was wounded in the leg, he said.

Troops in Belfast arrested two believed to be leaders of the Provisional wing of the IRA. The suspects, whose names are not disclosed, reportedly belonged to an IRA detachment in the Catholic district of Clonard, the Falls Road.

Earlier, the army claimed it had destroyed another guerrilla in Londonderry's Bogside district, an stronghold until troops flushed out the gunmen in the summer. Official reports said the man, Gerald McEld, a Provisional

leader, but there was no confirmation from the army.

Army experts in Londonderry defused a bomb that contained 20 pounds of explosives. It had been left in a garage in Abercorn Street by two youths who gave a 30-minute warning.

At nearby Dungenen troops defused a bomb containing three pounds of explosives left under a bridge.

Guerrilla bombers wrecked the Belfast home of boxing promoter Jim McEneaney. Mr. McEneaney managed former European heavyweight champion Freddie Gilbey, who said last month that he was leaving Northern Ireland because of the violence.

Troops came under fire in Belfast's Donegal Road but nobody was injured. A hostile crowd formed shortly afterward but was dispersed with a single rubber bullet.

Meanwhile, the Ulster Loyalist Council, representing hardline Protestants, condemned the Green Paper issued by the province's British administrator, William Whitelaw, on Monday.

Issued After Talks

The paper was published after talks between some of Northern Ireland's political leaders and British officials. It said the British government would never force the mainly Protestant province into a union with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic but that any solution to Northern Ireland's problems must be "acceptable to and accepted by" the Irish Republic.

When the Green Paper was issued, moderate politicians in Ulster and the Irish Republic gave it a cautious welcome, but the council said today: "Contrary to the alleged acceptance of it, we are convinced that the vast majority reject it."

The council, which includes the rightist Vanguard organization, the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association and the Loyalist Association of Workers, called for the immediate election of a provincial assembly "to give the Ulster people a chance to voice their feelings."

Weather Expert Is Acquitted in Ice-Floe Killing

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 3 (AP)—A government weather researcher has been acquitted at his second trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the 1970 shooting of a fellow researcher on an Arctic ice floe.

Mario Jaime Escamilla of Santa Barbara, Calif., was acquitted in U.S. District Court here yesterday by a jury of six men and six women.

Mr. Escamilla had been convicted in 1971 in the shooting death of Bennie B. Lighty, 42, leader of a 19-member government weather research team on the ice island known as T-3. The 35-year-old researcher was sentenced to three years in prison.

A new trial was ordered by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., last summer on the ground that the judge had improperly instructed the jury as to the difference between voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. The judge had refused to allow more than one character witness to testify on Mr. Escamilla's behalf.

Testimony at the second trial was that the shooting occurred during an argument between Mr. Escamilla and Mr. Lighty over some homemade vodka wine that Mr. Lighty wanted to give to an Eskimo. The defense contended the shooting was an accident.



VERY, VERY HAPPY—Shochi Yokoi, 57, former Japanese Army sergeant who hid in Guam jungle for 28 years, is all smiles as bride Mihoko, 44, looks on at press conference following wedding in Nagoya Friday about 200 miles west of Tokyo.

Amin Appeals to Ugandans To Take Over Big Industries

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Idi Amin has appealed to Ugandans to come forward and apply to take over the multimillion-dollar Madhvani Group of industries here, the radio in Uganda reported today.

The group, which employs 30,000 Ugandans and has an annual turnover of nearly \$72 million, is the biggest industrial enterprise in East Africa.

Gen. Amin said its managing director and part-owner, Manubhai Madhvani, would have to leave the country by Wednesday, the deadline for the expulsion of noncitizen Asians. Mr. Madhvani holds a British passport.

According to the radio, Gen. Amin "appealed to all Ugandans to come forward and apply for loans and take over big firms like those owned by the Madhvani Group."

The banks have plenty of money, he said, but no one is borrowing it.

The group's subsidiaries include the Steel Corp. of East Africa, the Nile Breweries, a textile mill, a match factory, paper works, a glass works and a tea and sugar estate.

Arrivals in Austria VIENNA, Nov. 3 (AP)—The first 104 of about 1,400 stateless Asians from Uganda arrived here this morning after Austria, at the

request of the UN high commissioner for refugees, announced it would give temporary shelter to the refugees.

A number of flights over the next three days will bring the Asians to Austria. Two hundred or so will be allowed to settle permanently in this country and authorities announced they have prepared adequate housing and jobs.

Norway to Take 100 OSLO, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Norway will receive 100 stateless Asians from Uganda and the Norwegian government today asked the Storting (parliament) to grant one million kroner (\$150,000) for the purpose.

Abdel Maguid al-Jaoud was appointed to the new post of minister of state for agriculture and environment affairs. The agency did not give any reason for the cabinet reshuffle.

Libya Names 3 To Cabinet Posts

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Maj. Khawelid al-Hamidi was appointed Libyan interior minister last night, replacing Maj. Abdel-Moneim al-Honi in a cabinet reshuffle, the middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

The ruling Libyan Revolutionary Command Council also appointed Abdel Karim Fathallah to replace Ihsan al-Ghailani as minister of planning, the agency said.

He said the presence of three military men in the cabinet could be considered as a guarantee of neutrality in government-striker negotiations.

"I believe that there can be discussion and that we can look for a general solution to the problems," Mr. Cumisile said.

President Allende, elected in 1970 on a program to lead Chile "down the road to socialism," broke off talks more than a week ago because he said strike leaders presented political demands "which I cannot accept."

The appointment of the military to the cabinet was an effort by the president to find a way out of the increasing political tension caused by the strikes.

Fuel is rationed in the capital, and there are critical shortages of basic foodstuffs, such as bread, because of the strike.

Twenty of Chile's 25 provinces have been under a state of emergency, a form of martial law, for weeks.

The two other military men are Rear Adm. Ismael Huerta, Minister of Public Works, and Air Force Gen. Claudio Sepulveda, Minister of Mines.

Eight of Mr. Allende's previous cabinet ministers kept their jobs, and the basic political balance within the cabinet continued to reflect the power balance within his leftist coalition government.

The Socialist party, of which Mr. Allende is a member, kept four ministries, and the Communist party, the other major force in the coalition, has three ministries. Smaller groups in the coalition got the remaining jobs.

Santiago and other major cities in Chile remained under a strict midnight-to-dawn curfew today, and there were reports of isolated incidents in the interior.

These included a confrontation between unarmed striking truckers who blocked a major highway link to Santiago in the town of Melipilla, about 45 miles south-

Military Figure in Cabinet to Mediate Quick End Sought to Chilean Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3 (AP)—Chile's Marxist President Salvador Allende today observed his second anniversary in office with a new cabinet that includes high military officers who pledged to seek a solution "within 48 hours" to crippling nationwide strikes.

The key appointment in the reshuffle of Mr. Allende's 15-member cabinet late last night was the appointment of the Chilean Army chief, Gen. Carlos Prats, 57, as interior minister.

Gen. Prats now becomes second in succession to Mr. Allende, since Chile has no vice-president. Gen. Prats is also the country's chief law-enforcement officer.

Gen. Prats, who has been temporarily replaced as army chief by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, showed up for work before 6 a.m. today at the Interior Ministry.

He immediately announced the resumption of talks with leaders of strikes that have nearly paralyzed the national economy for almost a month.

Gen. Prats said he hoped to reach a solution "within 48 hours" to the strikes, which have included truck owners, shopkeepers, small businessmen, doctors, engineers, lawyers, private school-teachers, small farmers, students and airline pilots.

Rafael Cumisile, leader of Chile's Small Business Confederation, expressed optimism today that a solution could be reached and commerce restored to normal by Monday.

He said the presence of three military men in the cabinet could be considered as a guarantee of neutrality in government-striker negotiations.

"I believe that there can be discussion and that we can look for a general solution to the problems," Mr. Cumisile said.

President Allende, elected in 1970 on a program to lead Chile "down the road to socialism," broke off talks more than a week ago because he said strike leaders presented political demands "which I cannot accept."

The appointment of the military to the cabinet was an effort by the president to find a way out of the increasing political tension caused by the strikes.

Fuel is rationed in the capital, and there are critical shortages of basic foodstuffs, such as bread, because of the strike.

Twenty of Chile's 25 provinces have been under a state of emergency, a form of martial law, for weeks.

The two other military men are Rear Adm. Ismael Huerta, Minister of Public Works, and Air Force Gen. Claudio Sepulveda, Minister of Mines.

Eight of Mr. Allende's previous cabinet ministers kept their jobs, and the basic political balance within the cabinet continued to reflect the power balance within his leftist coalition government.

The Socialist party, of which Mr. Allende is a member, kept four ministries, and the Communist party, the other major force in the coalition, has three ministries. Smaller groups in the coalition got the remaining jobs.

Santiago and other major cities in Chile remained under a strict midnight-to-dawn curfew today, and there were reports of isolated incidents in the interior.

These included a confrontation between unarmed striking truckers who blocked a major highway link to Santiago in the town of Melipilla, about 45 miles south-

west of the capital, yesterday afternoon.

The army sent tanks and armored personnel carriers loaded with troops carrying automatic weapons to dislodge the truckers, who stalled their vehicles on the two-lane highway.

While the tanks kept their cannon aimed at the vehicles, police quietly negotiated with the strikers, and they moved their trucks without incident.

Meanwhile, the anti-Marxist opposition and the government coalition each presented a single list of candidates for the important March congressional elections.

The anti-Marxists have formed the "Confederation of Democracy" and the pro-government forces the "Popular Unity party" to contest the election, in which all 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and half of the 50 Senate seats will be contested.

Opposition candidates include ex-president Eduardo Frei, who headed the previous Christian Democratic administration and who is still a popular political figure in Chile.

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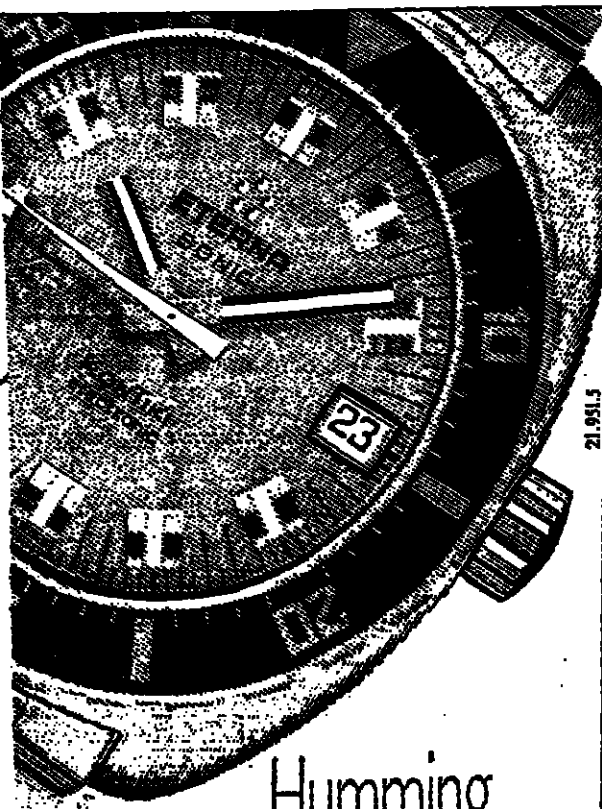
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Spartan Completes Pacific Test Flight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The U.S. Spartan missile, launched and controlled by radar, successfully completed a test flight over the Pacific yesterday, the Defense Department said today.

The Spartan is designed to carry a nuclear warhead and is part of the American Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense System. The purpose was to test the performance of the Spartan during a medium-range, low-altitude flight, the Pentagon said.

536th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today launched the 536th satellite in its Cosmos series, its 10th new Sputnik this week. Tass said that its mission is to continue the exploration of outer space.

Riot Spree Ends At Black College

GRAMBLING, La., Nov. 3 (AP)—Classes resumed without incident today at Grambling College following a window-breaking spree last night that resulted in the arrest of 17 students.

About 150 state police were called to the scene, and the National Guard was put on standby alert during the disturbance. College authorities said the incident was an offshoot of continuing demands by students for more voice in the affairs of the predominantly black school.

Amin Appeals to Ugandans To Take Over Big Industries

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Idi Amin has appealed to Ugandans to come forward and apply to take over the multimillion-dollar Madhvani Group of industries here, the radio in Uganda reported today.

The group, which employs 30,000 Ugandans and has an annual turnover of nearly \$72 million, is the biggest industrial enterprise in East Africa.

Weather Expert Is Acquitted in Ice-Floe Killing

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 3 (AP)—A government weather researcher has been acquitted at his second trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the 1970 shooting of a fellow researcher on an Arctic ice floe.

Mario Jaime Escamilla of Santa Barbara, Calif., was acquitted in U.S. District Court here yesterday by a jury of six men and six women.

Mr. Escamilla had been convicted in 1971 in the shooting death of Bennie B. Lighty, 42, leader of a 19-member government weather research team on the ice island known as T-3. The 35-year-old researcher was sentenced to three years in prison.

A new trial was ordered by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., last summer on the ground that the judge had improperly instructed the jury as to the difference between voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. The judge had refused to allow more than one character witness to testify on Mr. Escamilla's behalf.

Testimony at the second trial was that the shooting occurred during an argument between Mr. Escamilla and Mr. Lighty over some homemade vodka wine that Mr. Lighty wanted to give to an Eskimo. The defense contended the shooting was an accident.

EMILY GENAUER

Joan Miró in New York

NEW YORK—A handsome exhibition titled "Joan Miró: Magnetic Fields," has just opened at the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

The catalogue may clarify the esoteric, highly technical theories of spatial manipulation which are posited as the explanation of recent developments in the painting of the 70-year-old artist, long counted among the greatest of modern masters. In fact, the catalogue holds that the same theories governed his pictures of the twenties as well as that what came in between was more concerned with legible surrealist imagery.

Or just enjoy. This is what I recommend, at the risk of sounding anti-intellectual. Because Miró, almost from the beginning—and for the beginning there is another splendid Miró show at the Acquavella Galleries—has been an artist of unparalleled spontaneity and imagination. He works in color totally fresh and unpredictable and in forms that may indeed exist, as the Guggenheim catalogue says, primarily to "inter-

rupt the liquidity of the color field, damming its flow by the suggestion of a corporeal presence." But they also, in their ambiguous suggestions of stars and sky and planets and the human body (ears? breasts? genitalia? profiles?) send you off into surprising and maybe even startling reveries of your own.

I am amused by the museum catalogue's boast that "admiration for Miró and his work is not a recent attitude at the Guggenheim Museum..." the first Miró having entered its permanent collection "as early as 1948." I have you there. I got my first—and regrettably only—Miró in 1955. A scientist friend says it is the only clear illustration of the Einstein theory he has ever seen. (Heavens! Maybe "magnetic fields" is, after all, what Miró is about.)

In any case, I suggest starting the lovely Miró experience at Acquavella, where one may see, in a 1915 still-life, his conventional but strong beginnings (faunism and cubism were becoming conventional by then), his quick development (by 1920) into a stage where space became a perspectiveless arena for the complex arrangement of strongly

contoured objects, into the phase, never ended, where Miró makes space a field of color for symbols that may be read as sexual games, flying kites, spinning constellations, gambolling dogs, floating grins, visual puns, whatever.

The pictures at the Guggenheim are, for the most part, later, larger, sparser and even more enigmatic than usual for Miró. A very thin black line or two may thread its way across a 9-foot orange surface. A delicate shower of red-orange drifts down a 7-foot green panel suggesting that Miró must have been interested in what American abstract-expressionists were doing, which is curious in view of their own great debt to him. Sometimes he introduces letters, or words. They probably won't help much. One canvas carries the legend in Miró's hand, "Stolles en des sexes d'escargots." It translates as "stars in the form of small genitals."

The biggest news event in the art world in late October was not, as everybody had expected, the Sotheby Parke-Bernet auction of chiefly impressionist and post-impressionist pictures, including being sold by the Metropolitan Museum from its own collections. (As a result the Met was \$547,500 richer, and none of the pictures, except maybe for a Redon, will be desperately missed.)

It was the following night's sale (IHT, Oct. 26-28) in the same auction rooms, of a large collection of mostly pop, op, minimal, colorfield and assorted other varieties of recent art that left the New York art world open-mouthed.

The open pockets are what did it, of course. One of Josef Alber's homage-to-the-square paintings (the has done scores of them) went for \$40,000. A sculpture by David Smith, brought \$30,000 (what an I offered for a letter he wrote me saying he was down to his last \$35). An enormous (at least 10-foot tall and 10-wide) all-red canvas by Clifford Still went for \$57,500. A late, fine Rothko (red with a floating horizontal band of orange) brought \$70,000.

But these are virtually old masters, in comparison with an artist like Tom Wesselmann, whose composition "Great American Nude," including real beer bottles and a window that opens and shuts, was sold for \$14,000.

Who were the buyers, then, at this moment when art-market

money is supposed to be tight for almost everything except old masters and impressionists, and the professional art world looks on op and pop as "finished," anyway?

Insofar as I could tell, the buyers, except for dealers, were young and unfamiliar. Inquiry at the auction house next morning yielded the somewhat testy answer "Would you expect a young man to buy a Renoir?" and that they came to the sale from all over the country, where pop is not counted passé, as in New York.

Where do young men get that kind of money, I asked. The answer I got was that some have made it in the stock market (lately?), some in the professions, and most through inheritance.

Well, better than horse races, although the whole atmosphere that night at Parke-Bernet suggested the track. Incidentally, John Marion, who is chief auctioneer for the galleries and conducted the sale, says in an interview titled "How to Invest in Art," published in the October English-language edition of the magazine "Realities," "If I had unlimited amounts of capital available, I would buy a complete sale of 20th-century American painting. I would place all the paintings in a warehouse for 10 years, with a lock on the door. On opening the door again, I think I would see a very adequate return on my investment."

Eighty-seven items went on the block that night, selling for a total of \$1,235,900. It could be

that Marion is right, righter, in any event, than my friend at Chase who told me that 10 years ago about the stock market.

In a week of many new exhibitions in New York, special applause must go to an artist not having an exhibition in the formal sense at all, though his work is going to be highly visible for a long time. He is Tony Walton, who designed the scenery for the new hit musical comedy, "Pippin," at the Imperial Theatre.

"Pippin" has many faults. A trivial story about the son of Charlemagne and his search for "meaning" and "purpose" in life—they turn out (what else?) to be in the arms of a good woman and a sweet child—the event is a triumph of artistry in presentation over banality of substance. That most of the artistry is that of director and choreographer Bob Fosse has been pointed out by drama critics. What Walton has done with the sets against which Fosse has staged his fast, dazzling production is even more remarkable.

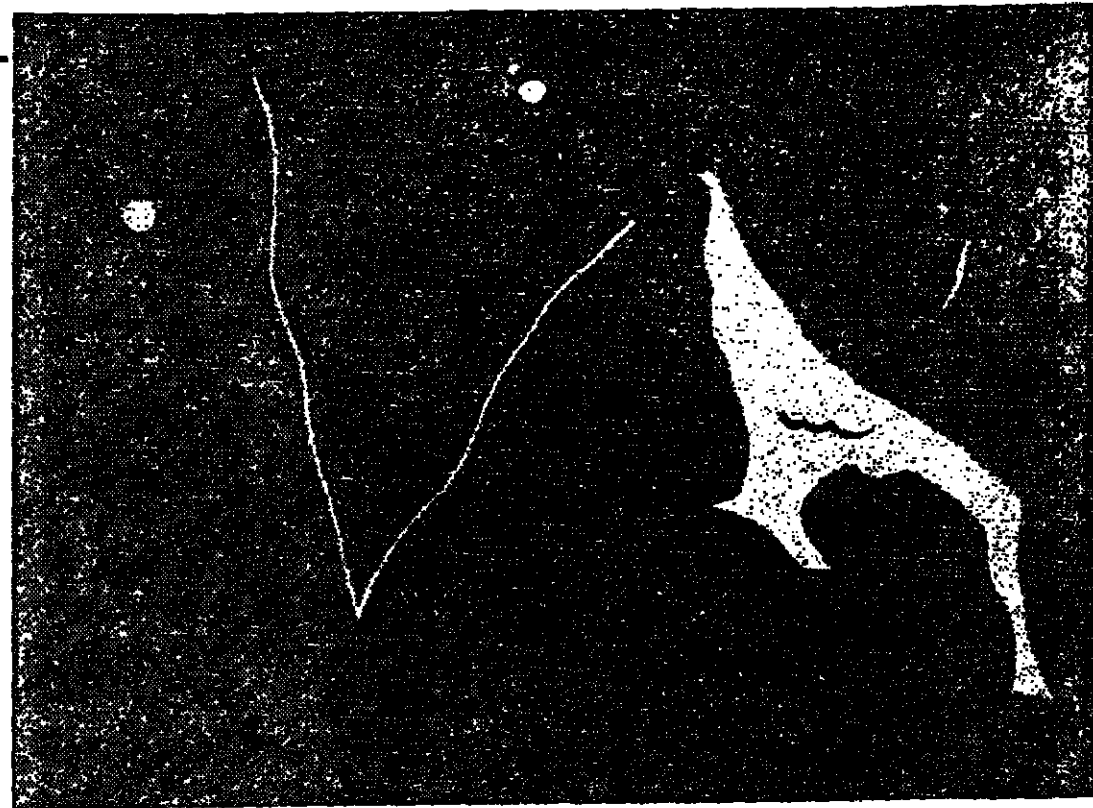
Using ropes, knotted like the intricate rigging of a ship, he has done nothing less than build a great Middle Ages palace and cathedral, suggesting soaring heights, vaulted ceilings, a domed and great-columned basilica. At one point he uses a background of half-figures of saints around a stern image of Christ in Majesty. The miracle is not only of imagination but also of taste and of wit. Imagine attempting this, since he is mounting a sexy musical comedy, and accomplishing it with results

that are both intimate and—I can think of no other word—sassy. The saints' eyes, for instance, light up and move from side to side as they follow the action. It must sound unappealing, when in fact it is only indescribable—and most winningly effective.

One more art event, the opening at the Metropolitan Museum of a show of nine paintings done by Hans Hofmann the year before he died in 1966 at the age of 86. He had just been married to a very young woman, and he dedicated the paintings to her, calling them "The Renata Series." His widow has promised them to the museum.

Hofmann, born in Germany but a resident of this country from the early thirties, was both painter and teacher (and, as such, as responsible for the abstract expressionist movement as anyone). Most of his pictures are abstract explosions of brilliant color which splashes, splatters, rips across his picture surfaces. Others are solid rectangles of color put together as firmly as bricks in a building.

The works in this series are a fine mixture of the romanticism of the first approach and the classicism of the second. They are vibrantly, joyously alive, in that brilliant flowering often seen in good old painters' pictures. One would like to think the phenomenon was intensified in the case of Hofmann, that these pictures painted as his days dwindled down to a precious few also speak of his joy in his May-December marriage.



Miró's "Cheval de Cirque" (1927) on view at the Guggenheim.

LONDON THEATER

Minor 'Hulla Baloo'

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 3 (IHT)—I had thought revue was dead, an opinion confirmed by the performance of Rogers and Starr, Jimmy Edwards, and Chelsea Brown in "Hulla Baloo" at the Criterion, a theater that has in the past presented some fine blackish comedy.

With sicker irony, Ralph Koltai has provided a set of a white-tiled lavatory, occasionally hung with festive toilet rolls, so that the cast can make jokes at their own convenience. The humor is much as you would expect, except that it is spoken rather than scribbled on the walls and is a good deal drier and much less funny than can be found by merely spending a penny in nearby Piccadilly Circus.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Starr are female impersonators who have an enthusiastic Hampstead following. In the wider world, they reveal themselves as accomplished performers hampered by tedious material, much of it written by Mr. Rogers. They wear with style a succession of glittering gowns, but their act is not so much camp, high or low, as queer in the sense of peculiar. Only a dedicated Freudian could be entertained by their entirely phallic humor.

I've never cared for Jimmy Edwards' bully ways, but he provides a moment of genuine hilarity as an enthusiastically thigh-slapping Austrian singer. He also contributes the low spot of the show, delivering in the character of a gardener talking about bedding plants a long, dull, boring monologue that contrasts every predictable double entendre.

Chelsea Brown, looking especially attractive in such company, dines her vivacity by singing some dire songs, including one of Duke Ellington's worst, "Tulip or Turnip." Even that is far better than a couple of pointless numbers contributed by the "Jesus Christ Superstar" team of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice. Now that the motor show is over, I cannot imagine that this revue will attract an audience.

At the Almost Free Theatre, Ian Ardron has opened a season of self-styled "Certificate Exotic" with the Austrian playwright Wolfgang Bauer's "Shakespeare the Sadist," an amusing piece of experimental hokum. The subject is neither Shakespeare nor sadism but film, and its effect on a group of young cineastes, who are incapable of mak-

ing critical distinctions and see their own lives in terms of cinema cliché.

It culminates in a rape sequence that is also a dark parody of a Swedish porn film, entitled "Shakespeare the Sadist," which has the poet bowing his sonnets in mock-Swedish through a megaphone while cutting off the head of his victim.

The play, done in a cinematic style with abrupt cuts and blackouts, is well directed by Prunella Scales, although the rhythm of the opening scenes is somewhat rough, and spiritedly performed by Prunella Scales, KJ Jackson, Andrew Norton, and Adam Verney.

"The Great Northern Welly Boy Show," a fringe success at the Edinburgh Festival, opens at the Young Vic on Tuesday. A political satirical musical based on workers' six-month takeover of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, it was written by Tom Buchanan with music and lyrics by Billy Connolly.

A double bill of plays by Tom Stoppard, "After Magrill," and "The Real Inspector Hound" opens at the Shaw Theatre on Tuesday.

The Young Vic production of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice's "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" with the Genesis medieval mystery plays, another Edinburgh Festival success, opens at the Roundhouse on Wednesday.

The National Theatre's first production of "Macbeth," written by Anthony Hopkins in the role and Diana Rigg as Lady Macbeth, opens at the Old Vic on Thursday. It will be directed by Michael Blakemore.

Ancient Greek Ship Found Off Sicilian Shore

MESSINA, Sicily, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The remains of a 4th century BC Greek merchant ship found off Sicily, near the island of Lipari, an archaeological site said today.

Prof. Luigi Bernabò Brea, superintendent of antiquities for Sicily, said the 20-meter ship was spotted by two amateur divers at a depth about 40 meters. Divers brought up a number of stoneware jars and a small terra cotta column from the vessel.

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THE ART MARKET: Why Prices Fluctuate at Ordinary Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 3 (IHT)—The characteristic ups and downs of the art market tend to get lost in the shuffle of shattered records when the auction season is at its height.

Yet records have little bearing on run-of-the-mill sales, where the good, bad and indifferent are lumped together. Prices vary as much as 30 percent over and under the current levels. The strongest variations are probably registered when excavated objects—stone carvings, bronzes, particularly from the ancient world—come up for sale. This was true Monday at a Drouot auction conducted by the Ader-Picard-Tajan group.

Even Egyptian art, a current best seller, fluctuates widely in price. A nice bronze (11 centimeters high) representing Isis, seated, nursing Horus made 522 francs. This is not much for a bronze of the Ptolemaic period—which is no doubt why a German dealer from Freiburg seemed pleased to have it at that price.

Still cheaper, comparatively speaking, was the 2,320 francs paid for the fine, large (39 centimeters high) washbasin of carved limestone, bought by a famous dealer who owns galleries in Basel and Paris. The last good Egyptian lot was a 2d-century AD stucco funerary mask of a woman. It was a subtle blend of Egyptian tradition and Western influence, the enigmatic smile suggesting a new interest in psychological study. Its only defect was a restoration apparent on the left eyebrow. At 3,240 francs the mask was reasonable, if not a bargain for the successful bidder, a Paris dealer.

Usual Course

Thus, despite the fantastic prices registered for a few Egyptian objects d'art in recent months (e.g. the turquoise blue frit sphinx sold for \$260,000 at Parke-Bernet in May), prices run their usual course at sales such as this. Egyptian art remains one of the favorites in the antiquities category, but it cannot be considered to be rising or to have risen in price since the May record.

After Egyptian works came a



Bronze figure of Egyptian deity sold Friday in Paris for a "reasonable" 14,300 fr.

animal scenes in low relief running along the sides, it was typical of the 3d to 4th century Syrian school working under the combined influence of Roman and Iranian artisans. Even so, the lot was overpriced at 8,700 francs. The lamp may have been worth 2,000 to 3,000 francs. Because parts were missing, the lamp stand could not meet museum standards so the price may be considered very high indeed.

In contrast, a funerary receptacle (43 centimeters long and 37 high), shaped like a small sarcophagus, was in nearly perfect condition. Yet it sold for only 3,710 francs. The quality of the carved decoration was as high as it can be for an object from the Western Anatolian coastal region where Greek workmanship was at its best. A Latin inscription, "Atticus Agrippa, Caesaris, Disp." bore out the Greek connection. The style reminded me of the school of carving whose works are found on such Turkish sites as Ferga and Side. The receptacle was of museum quality and, under different circumstances, could easily have fetched twice the price. Also reasonable from the buyer's viewpoint was the third important lot, another receptacle of the same type, a few inches higher and wider than the first. Figures of Eros carved on the sides added considerably to its value. At 5,800 francs, it was quite inexpensive.

Bronze Age Axe

Thrown in among the Greek and Roman objects was a rare and good Bronze Age axe (12.5 centimeters long). It bore an odd late 19th-century label with some plain name that I hadn't time to decipher. But it was enough to establish a French provenance. The expert pointed out that part of the object had been lacquered—probably by some well-meaning owner with the intention of protecting the metal from corrosion. In fact, the light layer of lacquer had done little if any harm. The axe sold for 210 francs to a collector of the pre-1914 type. The gleam in his eye conveyed, I thought, intense satisfaction. He should have been satisfied—at three times his bid.

the price would have been acceptable.

All this proves that far from the limelight of the heavily advertised sales, the wildest price fluctuations can and do occur at auction. Prices of objects under such circumstances are essentially tied to emotional, subjective factors. The presence or absence of a given collector—or dealer acting on behalf of a collector—will make all the difference. And this is why buying such objects d'art is a pleasure, a

speculation, a gamble, but never an investment founded on rational data.

A sale today of another collection of similar objects, although of a higher standard, registered similar fluctuations. Expensive: a Saite period bronze cat with some restoration work, 22,000 francs. Reasonable: a high-quality bronze of Sakhmet, the lioness-headed deity, at 14,300 francs. The sale was conducted at Drouot by the Aubard-Godeau-Solonet team.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (IHT)—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"The Lower Depths" Maxim Gorky's play adapted by Alex Szogyi, "makes extreme demands" on the City Center Acting Company, now in its first season at the Good Shepherd-Faith Church at Lincoln Center. For example, Mel Gussow says, the cast is called upon to "emulate the inhabitants of a flophouse in provincial Russia in 1902. Then, too, 'since some of the characters are past 50, age would seem to be an insurmountable problem.' Though 'age, along with high comedy, is something the actors will have to learn—and there are indications that they are learning.'" Gussow also praises Douglas W. Schmidt's set and the director, Boris Tumarin. "Even when the acting wavers—and it improves as the play progresses—the production has an assurance and a confidence."

"The Death of Maria Malibran," directed by Werner Schroeter, "probably the most extreme, and among the most interesting, of the very new generation of German movie makers . . .", is inspired

by the story of a 19th-century opera star who at 38 years of age died on stage from over-exertion, according to a program note. The screen adaptation "does not so much tell a tale as contemplate a succession of physical attitudes, suggesting emotions—love or loathing—that are full of passionate intensity." Roger Greenspan reports. Led by Magdalena Montezuma as Maria, the cast is "sometimes seen in the great outdoors, sometimes before highly theatrical interior settings, but mostly against a black backdrop that highlights the fantastic faces that seem the real subject of Schroeter's film."

Tourism in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (AP)—The number of tourists entering Greece during January to September, 1972, totaled 2,299,068, bringing in foreign exchange worth \$300 million, the national tourist organization announced yesterday. The increase in the number of tourists was 22.6 percent.

Collector's Guide

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17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Exercises in Abstraction
Dorazio, Bayer, House
Dally 10-5:30. Sets 10-12:30.

Marlborough

Rome
Marlborough Galleria d'Arte
Villa Rosati, Giardini di Villa

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Monday morning, closed.

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Outline for Ulster Peace

Britain has taken a significant new step toward shaping the political future of Northern Ireland. Its so-called Green Paper is not a precise blueprint; but, as British Minister William Whitelaw says, it "sets out some fundamental conditions which any settlement must meet." Because it does so bluntly, the document has drawn heavy fire from extremists in both Protestant and Catholic camps; but moderate leaders on both sides have greeted it with measured approval and even optimism.

While the Green Paper reiterates that Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom cannot be changed without consent of its people, Britain recognizes more explicitly than ever before what it calls "the Irish dimension," the stark fact that "Northern Ireland is part of the geographical entity of Ireland."

"Whatever arrangements are made for the future administration of Northern Ireland must take account of the province's relationship with the Republic of Ireland. And to the extent that this is done there is an obligation upon the Republic to reciprocate."

Premier Lynch in Dublin promptly welcomed the Green Paper as "a useful contribution" and said it deserved "very careful consideration."

On practical grounds, the Green Paper rules out an independent Northern Ireland and also rejects the Rev. Ian Paisley's demand for complete integration with Brit-

ain. It makes clear that the British government will retain direct responsibility for security in Ulster, whatever regional authority is created, and proscribe the restoration of anything like the Unionist-dominated Stormont parliamentary system, now suspended.

Instead, the document emphasizes that any new provincial "assembly or authority" must give Ulster's Catholic minority an effective voice to insure fair play, equality of opportunity and even-handed administration. On the whole, the proposal would exact more concessions from Protestants than Catholics, though it plainly seeks to isolate extremists of both sides.

As a concession to the Protestants, Mr. Whitelaw has delayed local elections that had been scheduled for next month in order to hold first a plebiscite on the question of whether the people of Ulster wish to remain part of Britain or unite with the Republic. It is hard to see how a plebiscite, certain to be won decisively by the Unionists at this time, will help restore peace.

This was a concession Mr. Whitelaw felt he had to make, however, and it may prove beneficial if it allows the local elections to be held in a calmer climate next spring and especially if it makes the Protestant majority more willing to help work out a future for Ulster along the lines proposed by the Green Paper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sinking Pound

The British pound is the sick currency of Europe and of the world monetary system. As part of the Smithsonian Agreement of last December, when the dollar was devalued and the currencies of Europe and Japan were upvalued, the pound was pegged at a price of \$2.60—an exchange rate many observers thought too high.

When the British dock strike of last June triggered a run on sterling that cost Britain one-third of its monetary reserves in two days, Prime Minister Heath seized the crisis as an opportunity to cut the overvalued pound loose from its Smithsonian peg and let it float downward. There were howls of anguish from Britain's trading partners—including not only the Americans, who feared that the British float would hurt the dollar, but also from the Common Market countries, who were determined to keep their currencies closely yoked together. Indeed, there were fears that the floating pound would wreck the Smithsonian Agreement and throw the world back into monetary crisis.

That did not happen. Thanks to the float, the run on sterling stopped. By the end of June, the pound had floated down to a level of about \$2.45, and there it continued to bob through the summer and into the early fall, when it began to slip again. The market blamed rumors that the pound was to be repegged at a still lower rate prior to British entry into the Common Market.

But it is pointless to blame speculation and false rumors for the sinking of the pound; its real sickness is British inflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Air Piracy

Once again a few terrorists—as so often Palestinians—have humiliated and held to ransom a great nation and kept its leaders scurrying around for hours in a state of near-panic. Governments suddenly placed in the predicament of handling such a situation, as the German government again was on Sunday, deserve sympathy. Yet in seeking and taking office they accept the responsibility, if need be, of facing up to issues even of peace and war, with ultimate consequences in mind as well as painful immediate possibilities.

Governments dealing with these outrages have responsibilities to the international community as well as to their own electors and the unfortunate occupants of the aircraft. In fact all these responsibilities are very much of a piece, because a country that gets a reputation as a "soft touch" becomes a frequent target.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

Britain and China

Britain was the first major Western power to recognize China's new revolutionary government. That meant something to China. However much Britain had been resented in the past as the leader in Western intrusion into China, it had also won respect for a political stability and assurance in its dealings with the world by comparison with other powers that joined in the scramble for privilege in China. The Chinese are not given to speedy rejection of a once-formed image.

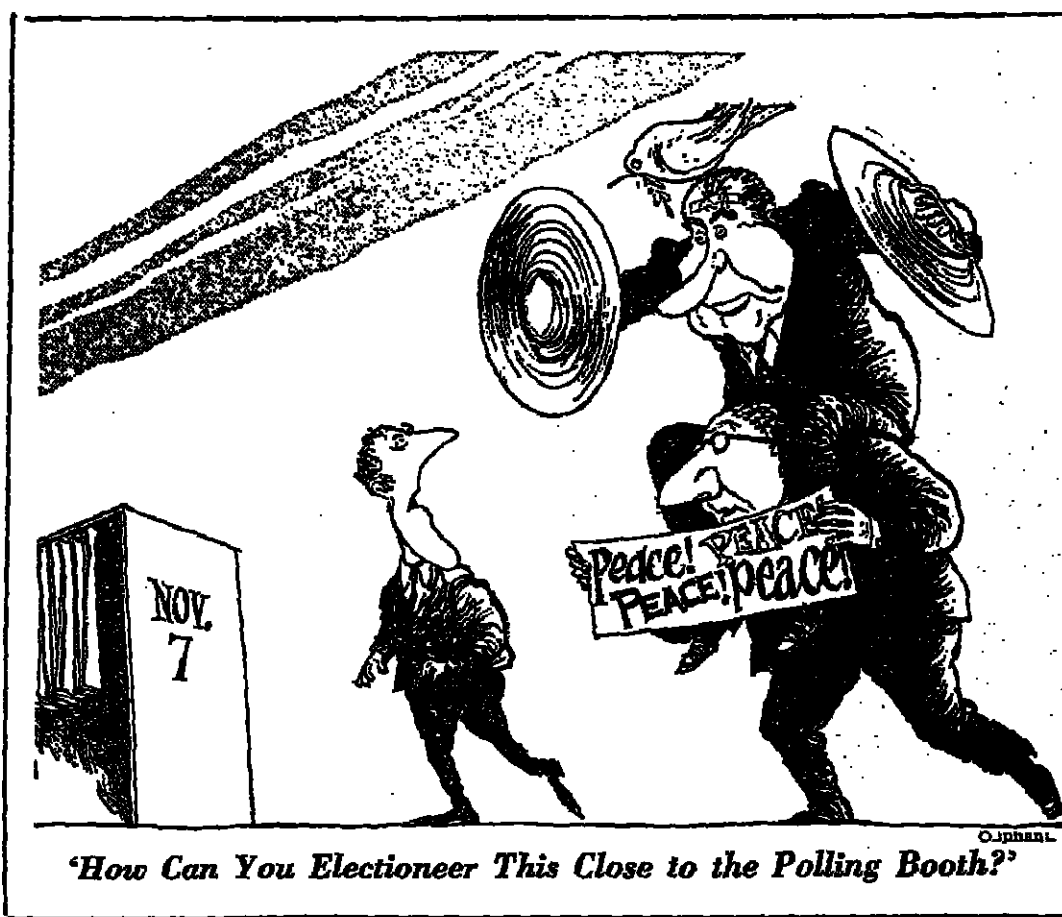
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1897
NEW YORK—Reports from all over the country show that the Democrats have made tremendous gains. In fact, having in mind the immense McKinley pluralities of last year, it is a tidal wave. New York has reversed President McKinley's plurality of 260,000, changing it to about 70,000 for the Democratic State ticket. New Jersey was swept away by the Democrats. Respectable New York is in the deepest gloom today lamenting the ignominy and disgrace of Tammany's return to power.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1922
CONSTANTINOPLE—The National Assembly at Ankara has decided to depose the Sultan and abolish the Sultanate as the form of government of the Ottoman Empire. At the same time it resolved to retain the Caliphate, but to choose a new Caliph from among the members of the house of Othman, who will remain the spiritual head of the Mohammedan world, but will be stripped of all temporal powers in the Ottoman dominions. The Turkish government will be the chief bulwark of the Caliphate.



The Nixon Paradox

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The two things that have preoccupied President Nixon most of his waking hours for the last two years have been winning the war in Vietnam and winning re-election in the presidency. Both have been hard, ambiguous, and agonizing problems, but the contrast between his handling of the war and his direction of the election campaign is startling.

On Vietnam, he has argued not for victory but for a compromise that would end the war on a cease-fire, but for practical arrangements between the contending forces that would move from confrontation to negotiation and cooperation and finally to what he calls "a generation of peace."

In the election struggle with the Democrats, he has much the same problem. But while he has talked endlessly about "peace with honor" and the future in Vietnam, he has said nothing about "victory with honor" in the election, and that may come after.

Used Every Trick

While the President has been confident of the future in Vietnam, and willing to compromise with the Communists, he has used every trick in the book, and quite a few that have never been in the book, to defeat the Democrats in the election, without regard for the future when they may still be in control of the Congress.

This is one of the mysteries of this election. The President has won, but is so used to losing, that he doesn't know it, and is now pressing so hard for a landslide

that he may win, but in the process so antagonize the Democratic majority in the Congress that he cannot govern effectively in the next four years.

On the whole, Washington is very tolerant of the easy ethics and even dirty tricks of presidential politics. Everybody understands why the President doesn't agree to debate George McGovern, though most of them think he would do all right if he did. And they're all used to the deceptions of campaign finances.

Dual Problem

But this campaign has moved from Tammany Hall dirty tricks to guerrilla warfare, espionage and sabotage, bugging and burglary, and while the Democrats concede that they have run a poor campaign, and maybe even that they deserve not to win, they resent and even hate the CIA tactics that have been used against them, and will probably carry their resentment into the next four years.

It will be interesting to see how the President deals with this dual problem in the last few days of the campaign. He is insisting that he will not sign an ambiguous peace with the Communists in Vietnam because, while this would help him in the election, it would create trouble later on. Look to the future, he says.

At the same time, he is being asked to look to the future beyond the election at home, answer the charges of financial corruption, espionage and sabotage, and go on to an honorable victory that will win the respect and coopera-

tion of the Congress and the people in the coming years.

The important thing now is that, if he is going to win, that he should win clean and fair, but while he is now riding high, he is in trouble of winning both in Vietnam and the election under circumstances that will wound and defeat him in the next four years.

For the moment, he is following what he calls his "game plan," but this comparison between sports and politics is not really very accurate. For he is playing to win in the election and in the Vietnam peace talks, but not regarding how he will live with the consequences.

Landslide Predicted

The polls tell us that he is still not very popular personally, but that he is going to win by a landslide. They also tell us that the Democrats have out-registered the Republicans 3-to-2, but that Sen. McGovern may lose every state in the union, and that his only chance of avoiding a runoff lies with the people who know Nixon best—in California and the District of Columbia. It is an extraordinary paradox.

Still, when it is all over, Nixon has to deal with the practical problems, and will need some trust, if not affection, to deal with them. His problem now is not whether he can win next week, but whether he will be able to govern effectively in the next four years, and so far he has not addressed himself to this fundamental question.

The Man of Virtue

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court held a memorial session last week for John Marshall Harlan, a member of the court from 1889 until his retirement and death a year ago. It was an intimate occasion, for judges and lawyers and others who admired him. But listening to the tributes, one realized that there was a larger meaning in the life of this man, of significance to Americans generally.

Harlan was always described as a conservative judge. That was because he was reluctant to impose new judicial limitations on the authority of government, and because he believed so strongly in preserving the independence of the states in our federal system.

But he was very different, as judge and man, from what often passes for conservatism today. He did not work to advance the interest of an ideology or a class. There was in him no spirit of repression. He was a great success in life, but he never confused success with virtue, there was a place in his constitutional vision for the poor and the weak and the unpopular.

Wisdom of Citizen

He was closer to being an 18th century conservative. Like the men who wrote the Constitution, he feared centralized official power, he put his hope in the ultimate wisdom of the citizen, if left free. Often as a judge he took a strikingly expansive view of individual freedom, in opinions that may prove to be among the most influential in shaping the constitutional law of the future.

When Alabama sought NAACP membership lists, Harlan spelled out for the first time a freedom of private association. Free speech was precious to him, even speech that must have been personally offensive—revolutionary doctrine and vulgar protest. Perhaps most striking was his opinion in the Connecticut birth control case, declaring that there was an area of human privacy and integrity protected from intrusion by the state. In this Orwellian age there can be no more important constitutional idea.

To an extent remarkable in any public figure, he was open-minded. Not that he lacked passion in his beliefs: No one who was there, for example, will forget his dissent when the court in 1954

laid down the one-man, one-vote rule for state legislative elections. "The Constitution," he said, "is not a panacea for every blot upon the public welfare."

But Harlan, unlike most of us, always kept in mind the possibility that he was wrong. And so he could respect those who disagreed with him. One of the remarkable aspects of his last years was the deep affection that developed between him and Justice Hugo Black, so often antagonists on the court. They were utterly different in background and ideas. A Wall Street lawyer and a Southern populist, but they found a common faith in the individual human spirit.

Open to Argument

The speakers who paid tribute to Harlan spoke of his gentleness, his modesty, his openness to argument, his commitment to candor. But the most important thing, as they said, was the wholeness of his personality. What he was as a man he was as a judge.

Edmund Burke said that it was a free society's business "to bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth." A former law clerk of Harlan's, Professor Paul M. Bator of the Harvard Law School, recalled that in speaking of the justice last spring, he said:

"The private virtues—love of truth; kindness, respect for others; the kind of decency and straightforwardness which only a firm self-respect can produce; an utter honesty and simplicity of spirit, combined with what the poet called out for, a heart of flesh rather than a heart of stone—these were the qualities that transformed Harlan's public acts."

John Harlan was not capable of an act of meanness in private life, of vanity or overreaching. It followed that he would not abuse his power as an official, as a prosecutor early in his career or later as a judge. One simply cannot imagine him tolerating corrupt techniques in public life. He could never have told himself that an end he thought wise justified the use of improper means.

He was faithful to law in the largest sense—the sense that makes democracy possible. He was "one of those rare public men," Prof. Bator said, for whom that faith meant "fidelity to the whole law, every day and not every

other day, fidelity not only to those rules which define other people's power, but also those which limited his own."

That faith is of course not only for judges. All public men should live by the rules that govern others, and take care to have hearts of flesh, not stone. That is why we can find a larger meaning now in the life of John Marshall Harlan. Bator put it:

"Maybe his most enduring legacy will be this, that when the dark night of cynicism and hopelessness is on us, we can say, yes, fidelity to law is possible, is worthwhile, is real."

Letters

Hanoi and Saigon

May I offer the following explanation to reader F. C. Nazzari who asked (Letters, Oct. 30) why Hanoi and not Saigon is referred to by Anthony Lewis as nationalist? In the current war between the Vietnamese nation and a foreign power, Saigon deliberately sided with the foreigners.

NGUYEN VIET LANG, Paris.

'Protestant' Ulster

New stories about Northern Ireland invariably contain the spurious journalistic background phrase referring to "the two-thirds Protestant majority in Northern Ireland." This little nugget is on the surface true enough if the whole of the non-Catholic population of the Six Counties is lumped together and called "Protestant." But as a significant guideline to Irish politics it is misleading.

One of the major objections of the Catholics to minority rule as practiced by the Unionists, in the area west of the Bann River, where the Catholics or Nationalists have a majority or near majority, they are in fact ruled by a minority of Unionists who control all the bodies of local government and exclude Catholics through the old, and very Irish, device of gerrymandering. Catholics in Northern Ireland are largely victims of minority rule, not majority oppression.

The 1961 census figures reveal-

Claire Sterling From Rome:

... Young Italians who do go to school are not all necessarily getting educated. For one thing, nearly one in three has no place to sit...

ROME—After an opening month punctuated by strikes on one working day in every four, Italy's national education system is screaming to a halt. What with Sundays, holidays and more strikes, the schools have closed down altogether for a week starting Oct. 29. Renewed strikes are scheduled in elementary and high schools just two days after classes resume, unless strikes are called off Oct. 29. Renewed strikes are scheduled in elementary and high schools just two days after classes resume, unless strikes are called off Oct. 29. Renewed strikes are scheduled in elementary and high schools just two days after classes resume, unless strikes are called off Oct. 29.

For once—the first time since their stormy defiance of the Establishment—the "contestations" began in 1967—this assault is not coming from the students. With barely a handful of them still willing to demonstrate for or against anything, the "contestations" appears to be over, or nearly. It is the teachers now who are challenging Italy's sclerotic school system and an Establishment seemingly incapable of improving it.

Wages are not the main issue, though they are certainly an issue. With a starting wage of \$300 a month, Italian teachers have not only had no increase for 10 years but have just been told that the increase promised them since 1969 will not be forthcoming until 1973. What appears to trouble them much more, though, is the sed physical and pedagogic state of the schools they work in.

Classroom Shortage

Although education is compulsory until the age of 14 here, young Italians who do go to school are not all necessarily getting educated. For one thing, nearly one in three has no place to sit: The nationwide shortage of classrooms is close to three million for a student body of over 10 million. Many if not most schools run on two shifts, and some on three. Classrooms are often improvised in rented quarters: garages, hallways, ramshackle buildings, whose doorways and staircases must be propped up for safety.

Struggling under these daunting conditions are teachers generally lacking in the most elementary professional training. Italy has no teachers' training colleges, and a new after-school program to "teach teachers how to teach" has proved such a waste of time that its drastic overhaul is one of the strikers' main demands. Another more insistent demand is for an overhaul of the standard curriculum, retouched here and there once or twice but essentially unchanged for the better part of a century.

It is hardly surprising in these circumstances that one out of seven Italian children—and four out of five peasant children—dunk out before the fifth grade, and only one in four makes it as far as a high school diploma.

Those who do make it and go on to university are hardly better off. The shortage of classrooms there (not to mention laboratories and equipment), is incomparably worse: The University of Rome,

for instance, has only one seat for every 11 students enrolled. Since they are unlikely to be a spoken word from their professors—the "barons of the lecture hall," as the country's club elite of 3,500 full professors is called, rarely show up in person, merely selling printed copies, their lectures at stiff prices, required reading—few students bother to show up either. A few who come get what they can from "assistants." I checked some 30,000 young college graduates hastily hired in the last few years without contract or any certainty of the future, much in the way of professor preparation. The great mass, enrolled students simply study home, often hundreds of miles from the campus, they too fall to a curriculum dating back to World War I. Consequently, their studies are hardly furthered by the knowledge that, because of these steadily worsening conditions and the student "contestation" to which this gave rise, future employers consider a university diploma less valid in 1973 as it was in 1967 as not worth the pay they're written on.

For teachers perennially harried and insecure, mercilessly exploited by their superiors and pushed around by young contestants, the latest aggravating question was all this should be necessary with a fifth of the national budget allotted to education, it ought at least to be enough money around for more classrooms, of the \$600 million appropriate in an emergency bill for the purpose in 1967, barely a fraction actually got through a feverish bureaucracy to be spent by 1971 and not every school that did built may function. One northern town which finally agreed to put up a splendid \$25 school last year—the blueprint took five years to get through government offices—could open it this autumn after all teachers or other staff could be assigned until more children found to meet the legal minimum authorities said.

Admittedly, the state does some money problems. Of extra \$120 million needed for what everybody concedes a justified teachers' wage increase it has so far managed to get up only about \$12 million, even when the reforms don't anything, it doesn't seem to much further. A comprehensive university reform bill, passed since 1968 was still good less than halfway through a state committee when the "contestations" broke out late in 1969, the senate managed to get through the whole bill four years later, whereupon parliament prematurely dissolved and the bill died.

Reform Bill

Since the new government formed last summer, Edouard Minister Oscar Scalfaro has announced that an altogether university reform bill would be submitted to the incoming parliament, at some unspecified date. Apart from that, he has had no say on the whole score beyond proposing to restore compulsory Latin in schools—it was made optional years ago—for which contribution to the cause is now known as the "Latin tax." This suggests that the incoming conservative government might prove no better (if perhaps worse) than the outgoing one, left one in grasping the way of the problem. One reason he is that parliament, like before it, is shot through with lecture-hall barons who getting themselves reelected is a bureaucracy so penetrable that even so an financial expert as Emilio C. bo could never find out, he was prime minister, what stood in the way of his fully spending several billion lire worth of appropriate backing up for years, know residual passion. Whatever it finally, though, it seems that the government will be pulling the wool up if it has head off calamity in the winter.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Top, Pirelli Union Reaffirmed**

possibility of splitting up the Pirelli-Dunlop has not been considered by either side, a man for Pirelli says. He adds that both companies, Dunlop Holdings Ltd. and Pirelli are examining the situation in an attempt to solution to the "serious problems" posed for the loss of the Pirelli-Dunlop, the operating company of the group. The man says relations between the two sides are so close that the problem is being considered as one for the union, and not for the group alone. Industries Pirelli, which re-suspended 870 workers and put a further on short-time working, is expected to make for 1972 considerably higher than the loss 3 billion lire reported for last year.

Resubmits Price Request

eral Motors Corp., as expected, has resubmitted the Price Commission for permission to raise and truck prices to cover the cost of meat-mandated safety and emission-compliance. The company says it has requested average boost of \$54 a vehicle, the amount as turned down by the commission in late

Ter Withholds Decision on Bid

ter Corp.'s board says it cannot decide to accept or reject Trafalgar House Inc. Ltd.'s \$128-million bid without first getting considerably more information from the advisers shareholders to retain their

Unlikely German Payments Balance Change Its Account Rate

Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—"Unlikely" to follow in West Germany in discount and Lombard official of Bundesbank today. The inflationary trends in West Germany to rising demand, inflation in Italy is due to no demand through rates, he added. The nature of inflation is rather an acknowledgment by Italy and its partners, that the rate of inflation is different. The discount rate is 4 and the Lombard rate 3.5. Both rates were lowered in April. The German rates are 4 and 5 percent, respectively. French rates are 6.5 and 8 percent. They stayed.

ch Rate Rate
DAM, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—Netherlands central bank today is raising its discount rate 1 percent to 4 percent, effective

said the measure was the background in the rate rises in the and abroad. The rate was lowered to 3 percent from 4

edison and Fiber Unit Probably Dilute Shares

Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—SpA and its big fiber unit Edison Fibre SpA, set certain to dilute of their shares because of a means to raise: brokers and investors in Milan believe.

is Outlook Is Good, rs Report

Nov. 3 (UPI)—pers for the next common market look ministers said to

warned of the inflation, "which it is possible to control in four years." Ministers of the market in Luxembourg, Tuesday, mostly to work for an economic state of "which member guide short-term issued today, said is out the promise victory development activity and a mark- in the standard community. This is to foresee the situation closely to full employ-

ever, might be ac- cused, the ministers ally, they said, "only at a high of growth and

shares while awaiting the board's decision. Trafalgar House, a holding company with interests in property, shipping, construction and mining, bid for Bowater, a paper company, on Wednesday. The bid is conditional on the lapsing of Bowater's agreed \$280-million bid for Rail International Ltd., a trading company.

Rise in Semiconductor Sales Seen

Motorola Inc. officials report that semiconductor sales in the United States, Japan and Europe are expected to rise sharply. U.S. semiconductor products industry sales (excluding hybrid circuits) will reach about \$1.3 billion in 1972, an increase of about 12.5 percent from 1971, Thomas J. Connor, vice-president and general manager of the firm's semiconductor products division, says. John Welby, vice-president and assistant general manager of the division, said he sees the European semiconductor market growing from \$628 million this year to nearly \$1.75 billion in 1977. The semiconductor market in Japan should grow at an average rate of 10 to 15 percent a year for the next five years, Mr. Welby says, to \$1.2 billion in 1977.

Oil Firms Seen in Peru Venture

Mitsubishi Oil Development Co. will explore and develop petroleum resources in northern Peru jointly with Getty Oil Co., of the United States, Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun reports. The newspaper says Mitsubishi will acquire 30 percent of Getty Oil's interest in a concession that covers a 6,275-mile area. Nikkan Kogyo said Mitsubishi and Getty Oil will sign a formal agreement on the project by year end.

German Payments Balance Falls Into Deficit in Month

FRANKFURT, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's September basic payments balance showed a preliminary 228-million deutsche mark deficit, compared with a revised August surplus of 9 million DM and a surplus of 680 million DM in September 1971, the Bundesbank reported today. In the first nine months of 1972, however, the basic balance showed a preliminary surplus of 11.47 billion marks, up sharply from a surplus of 5.14 billion DM in the like 1971 period.

The basic balance comprises current accounts and long-term capital transactions only. The total September payments balance, including current accounts, long-term and short-term transactions, real items and changes in Germany's international monetary fund positions and special drawing rights, was a preliminary 822 million DM in deficit, against a revised August deficit of 370 million DM and a

surplus of 581 million marks a year earlier.

The total payments balance for the first three quarters produced a preliminary 18.34-billion mark surplus, up from a surplus of 13.78 billion marks in the like 1971 period.

The September results marked the first monthly deficit in Germany's basic balance so far in 1972. In all other months the basic balance was heavily in surplus except in August, when there was a relatively small 9-million DM surplus.

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Japan Alleged To 'Buy Bids' In Brazil Deal

Offers Undercut Costs, Exim Bank Head Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—U.S. Export-Import Bank president Henry Kearns has charged that Japanese companies, with the cooperation of their government, are "buying the bids" for a massive steel industry expansion in Brazil.

Mr. Kearns told AP-Dow Jones that Japanese equipment suppliers have obtained about \$180 million in contracts from the Brazilian steel industry for blast furnaces and other equipment, by bidding prices "way below" the cost of producing such equipment in Japan or anywhere else.

The total cost of the current Brazilian steel industry expansion is about \$220 million, Brazil expected to spend about \$320 million of that total to buy equipment abroad, Mr. Kearns said.

So far, the Eximbank head said, Japanese companies have gotten most of the equipment business, while their competitors in the U.S. and Western Europe have been surprised by the low bids quoted by the Japanese for blast furnaces, rolling mill equipment and other machinery.

"The story isn't over yet," Mr. Kearns said. "U.S. suppliers will get a significant amount of that business." He was referring to the contracts that remain to be negotiated.

Mr. Kearns previously assured Brazilian Finance Minister Antonio Delfim Netto that the Eximbank would provide direct loans and guarantees of U.S. commercial bank loans to finance as much as \$200 million in Brazilian purchases of equipment from U.S. suppliers.

The World Bank and the 24-nation Inter-American Development Bank also are helping Brazil to finance its steel industry expansion, intended to increase output to about 7.5 million tons a year by 1976 and to 11 million tons annually by 1980. Current steel production amounts to about 3.7 million tons a year.

Grain Firm Claims a Loss On Sale of Wheat to Soviets

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Cargill Inc., the third largest seller of wheat to the Soviet Union in a controversial \$1-billion grain deal last summer, said yesterday it lost \$661,000 on its \$119-million share of the sale.

Cargill and a number of other grain dealers have been accused by the Democrats of making windfall profits at the farmers' expense. They have denied the charge.

Cargill said it lost money because the price it had to pay for wheat began to rise rapidly after the company had contracted for large sales to the Soviets. The U.S. government's subsidy program failed to keep pace, the company said.

Cargill added that its loss estimate, which was audited by the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., was conservative and could grow if additional expenses were incurred.

The Minneapolis-based company said it was opening its books for the first time in its 107-year history "to correct some of the massive and severely damaging distortions of fact that have been reported concerning the recent sales of wheat to Russia."

Cargill said its average price to the Russians was \$1.631 a bushel, and it got an additional 33.4 cents average federal subsidy for the 73.5 million bushels it sold.

On the other hand, its acquisition costs averaged \$2.009 a bushel, it said, with operating

expenses adding another 2.5 cents. The company said it made no advance gain on hedging, that is, buying for future delivery, of 7.0 cents a bushel.

The result was a projected loss of 0.9 cent a bushel, according to the company.

Meanwhile, two other banks with floating prime rates—First National City Bank and Mellon National Bank—said today they are lowering their rate to 5 3/4 percent from 5 7/8 percent.

Consumer Credit Up \$1.3 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—U.S. consumer installment credit rose a seasonally-adjusted \$1.29 billion in September following an upward revised gain of \$1.64 billion in August, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

Auto credit rose an adjusted \$495 million, off from August's record \$595 million. Loans for consumer goods other than autos rose an adjusted \$468 million following a \$595-million gain in August. Personal loans rose and adjusted \$468 million following a \$595-million August increase.



Gordon Milton

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gordon Milton, formerly director of operations for IBM Europe, has joined Bank Xerox Ltd., London, as assistant to the deputy managing director.

In Erlangen, Germany, Ulrich Voelkel has been appointed director of marketing for GTE Sylva Licht GmbH. Mr. Voelkel was formerly marketing manager for GTE Sylva's European photolithography activities.

Alfredo Machado has been named chairman of the newly established Libra Bank Ltd., London-based merchant bank which specializes in loans to Latin America.

Ian R. Heap, senior executive head of underwriting operations for Boston-based Commercial Union Companies, will join its London subsidiary as deputy general manager, effective Jan. 1.

At H. J. Heinz, three area senior vice-presidents have been elected: John A. Connell, managing director of the British company, will be responsible for the Common Market and Portugal; Joseph J. Bogdanovich, president of company subsidiary Star-Kist Foods, will direct Star-Kist and Nicheiro Heinz Co. Ltd., Japan; and John E. Crossen, senior vice-president, Europe and Latin America, will direct company activities in Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina.

Dow Index Hits 4-Year High Big Board Prices, Volume Surge

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Wall Street investors, showing a classic turnabout in market psychology, today sent prices soaring to the highest level in nearly four years, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Autos, banks, insurance stocks and retailers led the advance.

Booming ahead 11.06 to 984.12, the blue-chip Dow has amassed a gain of \$7.70 in the last four sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

It now stands at the best level since the reading of 988.21 on Dec. 3, 1968, and is poised less than 16 below the magic 1,000 mark. The Dow's highest closing was 985.15 on Feb. 9, 1966—target that now appears possible to surpass in the eyes of many Wall Streeters.

The dual anticipation of peace in Vietnam and a victory by President Nixon in next Tuesday's election has fed the surprisingly strong rally of this week. Another big plus is the Labor Department report on Thursday that wholesale prices—a key indicator of inflation—showed virtually no change in October.

For once, the classic glamour issues with high price-earnings multiples were relative laggards. This is a sign of changing market leadership which, it is suspected, could provide further momentum to stock prices.

International Business Machines fell 1 1/4 to 387 3/4. Burroughs plunged 5 5/8 to 219 1/8. International Flavors dropped 1 1/4 to 79 1/4. Disney eased 1/4 to 194 1/4.

However, the list of two-point gainers included Coca-Cola, Pfizer, Control Data and Avon Products.

Buying interest rippled through

Company Reports

Am. Standard
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 305.0 341.0
Profits (millions) 5.6 4.1
Per Share 0.24 0.13

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 963.0 1,050.0
Profits (millions) 17.3 14.7
Per Share 0.74 0.55

United Merchants
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 180.0 177.5
Profits (millions) 3.14 3.11
Per Share 0.52 0.51

Travelers
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 880.1 781.7
Profits (millions) 38.97 28.85
Per Share 0.87 0.64

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 1,084.2 75.23
Profits (millions) 2.37 1.61

*Revenue not stated.

groups with price-earnings more modest than those of the big-time glamour stocks. Notable examples were the banks and insurance issues, with the latter displaying tremendous strength in the last two weeks.

Bank stock gainers included J.P. Morgan, up 3 to 114 1/2; Bankers Trust, 1 5/8 to 65 5/8; and First National City, 1 5/8 to 75 5/8.

Trading continued heavy, as it was throughout the four-day rally. Volume totaled 22.51 million shares, compared with 20.69 million yesterday. It was the heaviest turnover since April 12, 1972, when volume was 24.69 million shares.

Sears, Roebuck climbed 3 1/2 to 115, J. C. Penney 1 3/4 to 90 3/4, Maytag 2 1/8 to 38 3/8, S. S. Kresge 1 3/4 to 48 3/4, May Department Stores 1 7/8 to 49 1/8, and Federated Department Stores 2 to 55. For the most part, gains in this group reflected improved October sales reports.

Heavily-traded Chrysler rose 3 4 to 53 3/4. It reported a 6.4 percent gain in late October car sales.

Ford, another strong spot, jumped 2 3/8 to 72, adding to the 1 7/8 rise yesterday.

General Motors picked up 1 to 78. After the market closed yesterday, GM resubmitted its price increase request for 1973 models.

F. & M. Schaefer dropped 13.4 to 101 1/8. It reported lower third-quarter earnings, and announced plans to close its Albany, N.Y., brewery.

Nation Scientific dropped 1 1/2 to 26. The company said it knew of no reason for the stock's decline.

Genuine Paris, another soft spot, fell 3 3/4 to 37. Prices moved higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.09 to 26.14, while advances topped declines, 583 against 388. Turnover was 4.62 million shares, compared with 4.49 million yesterday.

McClulloch Oil, the day's volume leader, gained 1/8 to 17 on 160,100 shares.

Ponderosa Systems, also active, spurred 1 7/8 to 64 5/8.

Family Dollar Stores, however, dropped 1 1/2 to 13 3/4. The company said it was unable to explain the reason for the stock's decline.

Meanwhile institutional buyers moved into the bond market in a big way this week, pushing prices sharply higher.


Corporate bonds gained 3/4 to

\$116.7-Million Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ)—Gould Inc.'s Clevite division today received a \$116.7-million addition to a Navy contract for further production of Mark 48 torpedoes.

Investments in the developing countries jumped a substantial \$2.5 billion, with oil affiliates of the U.S. firms the main beneficiaries.


The value of investment by foreign companies in the United States during the year increased by a net \$434 million—one of the smallest gains in recent years.



BANCO NACIONAL
DO DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO
(BRAZIL)

US-dollars 25,000,000
7-Year Loan

Arranged by



BANQUE EUROPÉENNE
DE CRÉDIT À MOYEN TERME

and provided by

BANQUE AMERIBAS
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE CRÉDIT À MOYEN TERME
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO S.A.
BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE
BANQUE ITALO-BELGE S.A.
COMPAGNIE DE GESTION ET DE BANQUE
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN DALLAS
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
MIDLAND AND INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED
ROTHSCHILD INTERCONTINENTAL BANK LIMITED
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK


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SALT LICK LODGE
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-1972- Stocks and S&P 1000 P/E High Low Last. Chg					-1972- Stocks and S&P 1000 P/E High Low Last. Chg					-1972- Stocks and S&P 1000 P/E High Low Last. Chg				
1972- Stocks and S&P 1000	P/E	High	Low	Last. Chg	1972- Stocks and S&P 1000	P/E	High	Low	Last. Chg	1972- Stocks and S&P 1000	P/E	High	Low	Last. Chg
34 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
35 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
36 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
37 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
38 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
39 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
40 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
41 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
42 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
43 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
44 25% TRW Air pt 2	55	30	34	35	34	21% U S Steel 1.40	25	25	28	29	24	24	24	24
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An illustration of the Leaning Tower of Pisa and a clock tower, likely representing Italy, is positioned on the right side of the advertisement. The Leaning Tower is tilted, and the clock tower is adjacent to it. The illustration is in a simple, line-art style.



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PEANUTS

GOOD AFTERNOON, DOCTOR.

I'M FINE, THANK YOU... YES, I THINK I'VE BEEN FEELING VERY WELL LATELY...

I APPRECIATE YOUR SEEING ME LIKE THIS...

I WAS AFRAID YOU MIGHT THINK IT WAS A WASTE OF TIME TALKING TO A WELL PERSON...

B. C.

TOUGH LUCK, AND THE COMPUTER PREDICTS A VICTORY OVER YOU BY A MARGIN OF 60%.

WELL... UH, CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD LUCK.

...THE WHAT?

IN THE TRIAL RUNS, LONESOME YOKUM CAN OUTDISTANCE THE FIELD—

—BUT GASP!—SO CAN GABBY HAYSTACK! IT'LL BE A LEAD-PIPE CINCH, COME SADDIE HAWKINS DAY—IF SHE REMEMBERS THE PREDICTION!!

L. L. ABNER

HALT! WHO GOES THERE?

JUST SARGE JOGGING

SOMEBODY'S PUTTING ME ON

THAT SOUNDED A LOT LIKE SARGE SNORREL

ARTHUR STRIMM'S GREAT MOMENTS in HISTORY

ARTHUR REVERE! WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN ALL NIGHT WITH OUR HORSE?!

I GUESS I TRIED TO SOLO TOO SOON...

THE DARN HORSE RAN AWAY WITH ME—HE MUST HAVE TAKEN ME THROUGH PRETTY NEAR EVERY MIDDLESEX VILLAGE AND FARM...

BUZZ SAWYER

YEA, HOOT OWLS! TOUGH DOWN!

DANNY'S NOT HIMSELF TODAY. HE FIDES FOR ANOTHER PASS... HE THROWS.

INTERCEPTED!

MID-STATE RAINS BACK!

TOUGH DOWN!

THEY LEAD 13 TO 0.

LOOKS LIKE YOUR BOY DANNY MAGEE GOT THE WORD, BOB...

HE'S OVERDOING IT, THE POOL!

WIZARD of ID

MY MANT DIED AND LEFT TEN MILLION DUCKS TO HER CAT

SO YOU THINK THE OLD GIRL WAS UNBALANCED, RIGHT?

NO...THE CAT... IT HADN'T SPENT A DIME SINCE SHE DIED!

REX MORGAN M.D.

YOU KNOW YOU'RE LYING! YOU'VE ALREADY MADE A DIAGNOSIS ON AEN!

I'D BE INTERESTED IN YOUR TELLING ME WHAT THAT DIAGNOSIS IS, MR. JASPER!

SOMETHING ABOUT AN OPTIC NEURITIS AND A MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS!

WHAT ELSE DID YOU READ IN KENNY'S MEDICAL CHART?

WHO SAID I LOOKED AT KENNY'S MEDICAL CHART?

THE NURSES WOULD NEVER TELL YOU NOR SHOW YOU WHAT WAS IN THE CHART! NOW YOU GET OUT OF THIS HOSPITAL, MR. JASPER—BEFORE I THROW YOU OUT—BODILY!

POCO

AN FURTHERMORE, ANY WOMAN WHO WAKES HER HUSBAND SHELL BEAS IS PROBABLY THE KNOW SHE-CAT WHAT SWAPS EGGS AND GOES TARI THE ON MAN'S POCKETS WHAT'S HIS NOODLE ASLEEP.

EH, MY DEAR?

DON'T HAPTA TELL YOU ASK—YOU HEARN ME VERY WELL!

IT WAS BENEATH ME TOUGH-DUNNO WHAT YOU SAID—AND YOU BETTER NOT REPEAT IT, MISTER...

RIP KIRBY

FIFTY THOUSAND! NO WONDER I WAS SUPPOSED TO GET FIVE DOLLARS IF I BACK TO THE BOWERY...

WILLIE, THIS SACK REPRESENTS \$50,000 THAT SOMEONE DEMANDED ON THREAT OF DEATH! NOW, HOW DO YOU GET MIXED UP IN THIS?

I WAS SITTING ON THE CURB, MINDING MY OWN BUSINESS, WHEN A STRANGER TORE A BILL IN HALF, GAVE ME THIS PARTY AND SAID I COULD HAVE THE REST IF I GOT THAT BUNDLE ON THE PERK...

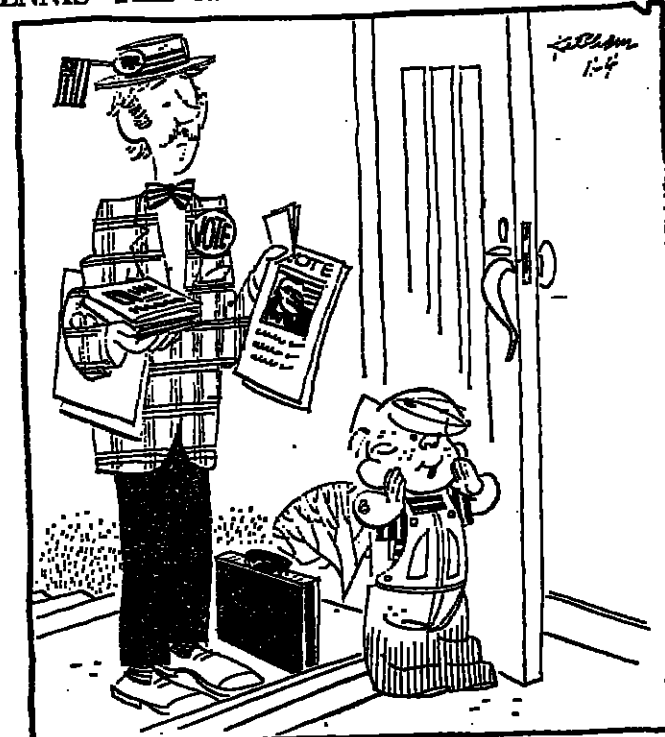
GREAT! CAN YOU IDENTIFY HIM?

HIM? I'M NOT EVEN SURE IT WAS A MAN OR A GIRL, MR. KIRBY. THERE'S SO MUCH HAIR AROUND THESE DAYS IT'S HARD TO TELL...

BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUNAH

YESIT

NAITOR

CLIPEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

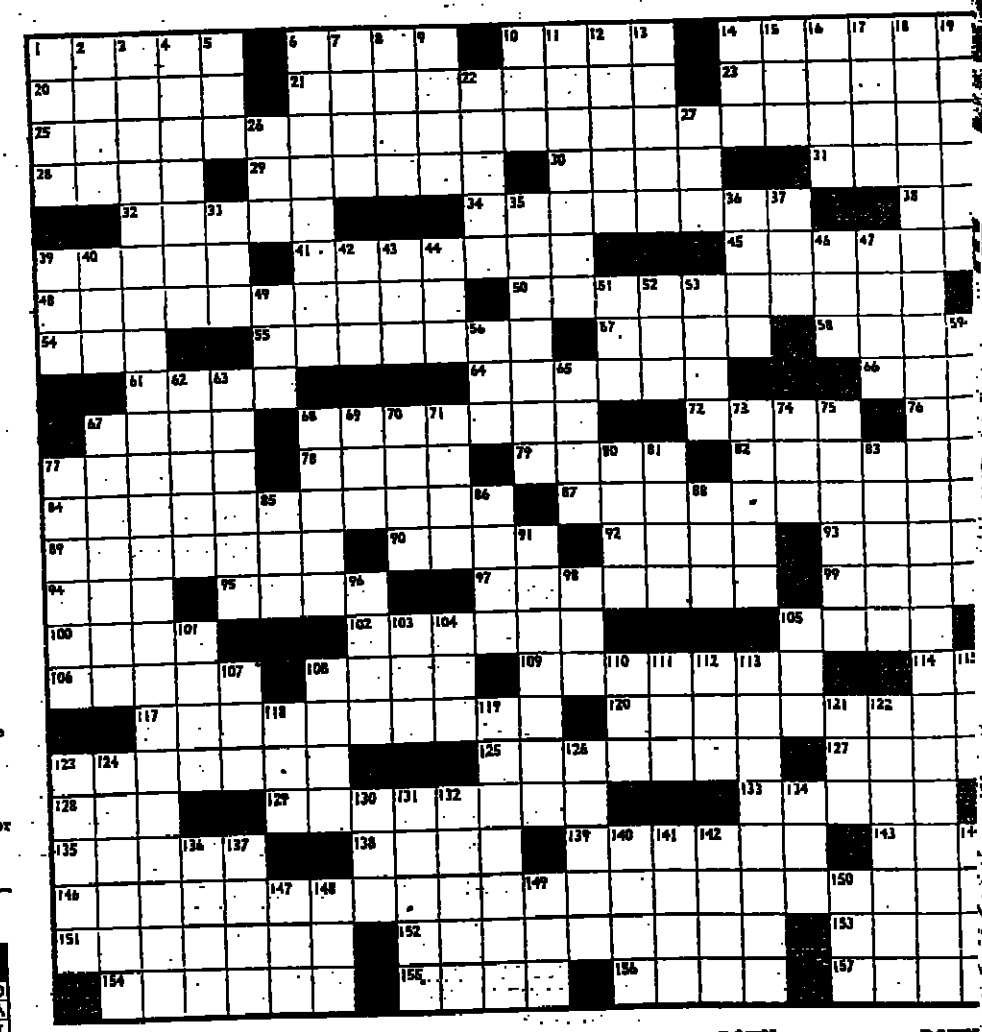
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME BARGE NORMAL MURMUR

Answers: You might break into this when in a hurry—A RUN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LITERARY BITS—By Hume R. Craft



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 Hiding place

2 Name of a city

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DOWN

1 Wistful cover

2 Wet down

3 Ragged

4 Second-hand

5 BAC receivers

6 Bequest feature

7 Adherent suffix

8 Give off

9 Bob's pal

10 One-to-one

11 Radiation dosage

12 Like sugar

13 Gassy group

14 Widepread

15 Ancient alloy

16 Had a bite

17 Pledge those of

18 Bluffd them

19 Languish

20 French

21 Conspicuous

22 Actor's style

23 Act's quest

24 Set out

25 Sign of a hit

26 Quadruped

27 Threw the shot

28 Eaten in a shell

29 Prefix with pod

30 Soft shades

31 Eerie

32 Furlough

33 Family

34 Highland

35 River in

36 Bodily

37 Litter, on

38 Remedies

39 Punta de

40 U.S. Yachting

41 Female

42 Fowl

43 Child's

